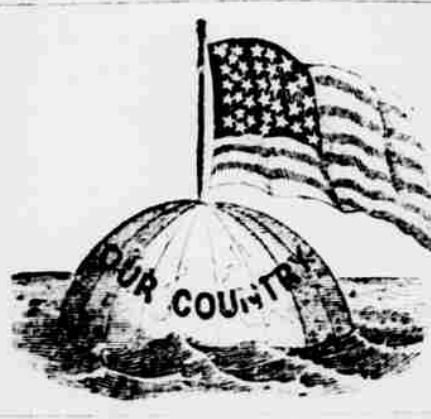


Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of a great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we save for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our ease, and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful."

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.



UNION STATE TICKET.

Election on Tuesday, September 2nd, 1862.

For Governor, **FREDERICK HOLBROOK** of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor, **PAUL DILLINGHAM** of Waterbury.

For Treasurer, **JOHN B. PAGE** of Rutland.

Caledonia County Ticket.

GEORGE COWLES, Regate, { Senators.

THOMAS J. CREE, Wheelock, {

JOHN C. TIBBETTS, Sutton, { Judges.

A. L. FRENCH, St. Johnsbury, Judge Probate.

JONA. ROSS, St. Johnsbury, State Attorney.

WM. L. TRUSSELL, Danville, Sheriff.

DANIEL COFFIN, Grafton, High Bailiff.

Essex County Ticket.

D. H. BEATTIE, Maidstone, Senator.

S. D. HOISON, Brighton, { Judges.

N. W. FRENCH, Lunenburg, {

H. W. BEDELL, Lunenburg, Sheriff.

JONAH BROOKS, Judge Probate.

HENRY HAWOOD, Grafton, State's Atty.

JAS. W. GADES, Brighton, High Bailiff.

Election Next Tuesday.

The government has excluded all newspaper correspondents from the army in Virginia, and controls the telegraph from Washington Northward. Under these circumstances the community will not expect so much news, though possibly it may get that which is more reliable.

The news this week is of intense interest. It appears that Gen. Pope made a dash towards the rebels at Gordonsville that General McClellan might have an opportunity to evacuate the Peninsula unmolested. If that was the object of the advance of Pope's army it was admirably accomplished, as the army at Harrison's Landing retired without the least molestation. As soon as Gen. McClellan's army had got safely away from the James river, Gen. Pope, who was then at the Rapidan river, began falling back towards the Rappahannock, before the combined rebel forces, who, finding that their foe on the Peninsula had skedaddled, and that there was no longer need of guarding Richmond from the South, commenced a rapid movement Northward, undoubtedly with the intention of lagging Pope's army before it could be reinforced by McClellan's forces or troops from any quarter. This was the situation of affairs on Monday last week when Gen. Pope commenced his retreat from the Rapidan river. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday there was heavy skirmishing, our army contesting the ground inch by inch. From all we can learn, however, we apprehend that Gen. Pope's army reached the North bank of the Rappahannock in good order and without disaster. There it seems to have made a stand, about thirty miles North of Fredericksburg, and near Warrenton. The rebels came up to the South side of this river in force, and have repeatedly attempted to cross at several of the fords which abound in that vicinity, but have as often been repulsed by the Federals. The loss of life upon either side had not been heavy up to Saturday night, but by a late despatch which we give elsewhere there are intimations of a bloody battle between Sigel's and Jackson's forces, at Bennett's ford, in which the latter was nearly annihilated. There is a report of a dash by Stewart's (rebel) cavalry upon Catlett's station, where they succeeded in capturing all of Gen. Pope's papers, charts of the campaign, etc. We cannot believe these reports of glaring imbecility that are published, but will wait and see if they are confirmed.

It seems that Gen. McClellan's army, instead of sailing to Aquia creek and crossing to the Rappahannock to the relief of Pope, as at first stated, went up the Potomac to Alexandria, and occupied their old camping ground near Manassas, from whence they have gone to Gen. Pope's assistance.

It is a time of intense interest in the affairs of our nation. The rebels are making a bold dash for Washington and Maryland are our army shall be reinforced, but troops are continually pouring into Washington at the rate of five or six regiments a day, and these are immediately hurried over into Virginia; and although there is apprehension and deep anxiety, there is very general confidence in the result.

Gen. Phelps, who has more than once startled the conservatives almost out of their propriety by his emancipation proclamations, and who has lately become notorious for his correspondence with Gen. Butler, has had his resignation accepted by the President. A splendid officer, a soldier of fine military ability and energy, is thus sacrificed—or rather sacrifices himself—in this time of his country's greatest need.

Will There be a Draft?

As near as we can learn from our exchanges and from private advices through the States, we judge there will be no draft in Vermont. By general order No. 17, which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that men can volunteer up to next Wednesday morning, and the authorities will receive them at that time.

Reliable (1) News.

The unreliability of the news received from the army, and about anything pertaining to army movements, is getting to be notorious. Let us illustrate: At the time Jackson fell upon McClellan's right wing on the Chickahominy river, the last of June, the extended line of the latter's army, the failure of McDowell to reinforce him, and other misfortunes that are needless to enumerate, made it evident to the general commanding that his army must be moved under the cover of the gunboats or be taken prisoners by the overwhelming army that was brought against him. His plans were at once laid, and retreat to the James river was the order.

Mr. Raymond, the leading editor of the N. Y. Times, was with this army at the time, and had been for several months, as were also many other prominent men, the representatives of New York and Philadelphia papers. Mr. R. comprehended at once the situation, and realizing the stigma that the name of a retreat of the "grand army of the Potomac" would bring upon the cause both at home and abroad, he conceived and at once telegraphed to his paper that ambiguous but high sounding expression, *change of base*—and immediately thereafter the new position of McClellan was greatly praised—it being confidently asserted that now he could not only sustain himself in safety, but could successfully go forward, and after reducing Fort Darling, enter the rebel capital unmolested.

Well, how was this program carried out? The position on the James river has been abandoned—McClellan's army has left the peninsula altogether, and the telegraph announces that he has gone to reinforce Burnside! But what says the N. Y. Times about this last movement, the very paper that inaugurated the "change of base," and extolled the position upon the James river? Read what it says:

"We are satisfied—we are more than satisfied, we are heartily rejoiced—to know that the splendid army of the Potomac, tried in trenches, in swamps, in torrid heats, and seven times baptized in the blood of well-fought battles before Richmond, is delivered from the full-grown of the James river bank, and is once more in the field, free to strike the enemy where it will. Ten thousand thanks are due to the President for this."

We give the above illustration, which we consider fair and honest, as simply one instance in which the entire North has been hoodwinked and bamboozled into believing a lie. How many like instances have occurred we can never know.

How was it about the battle of Cedar Mountain, fought only the other day? The telegraphic reports to the newspapers made our forces fight great odds, as usual, but had them victorious, of course, in proof of which they said the rebels sent a flag of truce with a request to bury their dead. Now what are the facts? Rev. A. H. Quint, chaplain of the Massachusetts 2d, which was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, writes to the Congregationalist as follows:

"At night, late, a wounded man who had crept off the battle-field, said that the rebels had left most of our wounded there. It was a statement hard to be believed—it was barbarous—but it was true. A party was immediately and cordially detailed by our colonel to go thither. We went three miles, but, half a mile from the field, Gen. Sigel refused to allow the risk of losing the party. It was midnight, and we slept by our outer pickets. Early in the morning we went. Telegrams say that the rebels asked leave to bury their dead." Asked leave? They had held the ground for thirty-six hours, and I saw not one rebel corpse. It chanced to me to be in advance, and I had the indescribable happiness of being the first to tell to the wounded men still there that help was at hand. As we came to each other, they cried for joy. They put their arms around our necks. Our strong men, who had fought well and now came back for their comrades, cried with joy, too."

What Will the Nine Months Men Do?

Our readers need not believe, unless they wish to, the many newspaper reports regarding the disposal of the nine months men now being raised. For instance: the New York Express says this militia is to be organized upon the model of the French National Guard: to be armed, equipped and drilled, and allowed to attend to their business, subject to immediate call for duty.

To say the least this is a very pleasant belief for those enlisted; but we don't believe a word of it; and we think it wrong to hold out such inducements to the soldiers. There has been too much deceit all through this war. We have been deceived by the rebels in the South and by rebels in the North; by traitors at home and by traitors abroad—but worse than all these, we have deceived ourselves. We have tried to believe that this was not much of a rebellion, and that a few Northern soldiers would quell it while the mass of the people attended to their farms and their merchandise as usual. It is high time that we were disabused of this impression. From the best authority which we know, we are led to believe that the rebels have a million of men now in the field. To successfully cope with this monstrous army of traitors, the government should call into the field at least a million and a half of soldiers. As our government has not done it, we do not believe that the men now raised for the Union army will have an opportunity to "attend to their business." In our opinion they should have no business but the crushing of this infamous rebellion. This war is a stern and terrible reality, and before it is closed the soldiers will all have to fight; and we would not have one man enlist under the false impression that the veterans in the field are going to finish up the rebellion, and that this last 300,000 men are merely for show in an attempt to frighten the rebels into submission. Go into this war with your eyes open, and when you enlist, enlist to fight till the last armed foe of this government is destroyed. Then, and not till then, will success attend your efforts.

Among the arrivals of sick and wounded from McClellan's army at New York we notice the name of THE CALEDONIAN'S correspondent. We regret to learn that he was taken ill immediately after the seven days' fight and retreat before Richmond, and it now appears that he is coming North seeking a return of health. We hope he will soon find it.

President Lincoln and Horace Greeley.

A few days ago Horace Greeley addressed a two-column letter in the Tribune to the President, in which he urged him to call to the aid of the government the slaves of the rebels, and to cause the emancipation and confiscation acts of the recent session of Congress to be executed according to the intent of these men who enacted them. The letter was entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions." Whether the desire set forth in this letter is as extensive as the heading would lead us to infer, probably Mr. Greeley nor the President can know; but one thing is evident: there has been a great revolution in public sentiment in the North in the past few months in regard to slavery. Time was when the people were satisfied to have the government put down the rebellion by any course of policy that it saw fit; therefore when we were told that the power of the government should be used to crush the rebellion until reference to the domestic institutions of the seceded States, the people acquiesced. This policy has been pursued, the rebels have plotted and their slaves have helped to execute their masters' designs against this government until the rebellion has grown to such monstrous proportions that thinking men begin to ask, why not strike at the root of treason and destroy the substance on which it feeds?

Perhaps Mr. Greeley and the Tribune have been as influential in bringing about this change of sentiment as any other agents. For this reason if any one was to address the President we are glad it was Mr. Greeley. A man who is a representative of the American people, a man of unbounded moral and political influence, a man who did more than any other man to secure his election to that high office, has a right, if any one has, to counsel or petition the President.

The President has replied to Mr. Greeley, and we give his letter in another place. The letter is not very explicit as to what the President will do, although his expressed wish that men everywhere may be free, and his willingness to crush slavery to save the Union when satisfied that such a result would follow such a course, is on the whole gratifying to the friends of human freedom.

A Voice from One who has been There.

Rev. Mr. Eddy of Connecticut, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and who has been incarcerated in rebel prisons ever since, (although he went as a chaplain, and not as a soldier), has just been released. He made an address to the people of Northampton the other day in the course of which he used the following strong language:

"To be or not to be—that is the question, and when shall we of Connecticut and Massachusetts come up to that point? Let me say here and before God, that traitors ought to be shot down dead in Northampton as well as in Richmond. I say to the people hanging the traitors."

When I went down south I went to fight for the government as an anti-slavery man. I have come back an abolitionist. I wish to be known as an abolitionist, and if I have a posthumous reputation, I then wish to be known as an abolitionist—one who was in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation. Would to God I had been one twenty-five years ago!

I close with the idea that if necessary we must put out the south as you would snuff out that light, Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and the whole south must be sunk if necessary to put down this rebellion."

Letter from the President to Horace Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 22, 1862.

HON. HORACE GREELEY:

Dear Sir,—I have just read yours of the 19th addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union, and I would save it in the shortest way under the constitution.

The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be to the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save the Union by freeing some of them and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it will help to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my often-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

WAR TELEGRAM MARKING MAP.—L. Prang & Co., the enterprising publishers at 109 Washington street, Boston, have just published an excellent war map with the above title. It gives Maryland, District of Columbia, Eastern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, all for 25 cents.

GENERAL POPE'S RETREAT.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST DAY'S MOVEMENT.

We copy the following from the correspondence of the New York Tribune.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUG. 18, 1862."

Again on the march, and that march a retreat. The camp, which only yesterday was pitched at the foot of this mountain, now memorable forever, dissolved this afternoon into thin air, and headquarters were here without a camp; but here only for an hour—or three hours, at most. A hurried order came to be ready to start at once, and before two hours had passed tents and baggage—all of headquarters but its personnel—were moving to the rear. We understand it is whispered that the whole Army of Virginia is in retreat, and presently it begins to be added that the whole Army of Richmond is on the advance;—in a word, are marching straight for Fredericksburg, for Washington, for the North. Perhaps, but before the North, before Washington, before Fredericksburg is reached, the army of Gen. Sigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn.

Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition. Everything seems favorable—but alas! the scene soon changes! No sooner have they crossed, than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolished it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assailed the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery—a charge—and they are ours! Not a man escaped. Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured, and about four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy having fled in this, now hail forward their forces with impetuosity and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's ford; but Gen. Pope orders up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed and moves higher up the river.

The Indian War in Minnesota. FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF SETTLERS. Parties from the Minnesota river, who arrived at St. Paul Saturday night, state that scouts estimate the number of killed by the Sioux at 500. This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the roads and in the fields. It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed. The civilized Indians excoriated their savage brethren in atrocities. Mr. Frier, an interpreter who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the habitation of death. He visited all the houses and found their former occupants all lying dead—some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others were scattered in the yards and in the roads. He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown and recognized every member of the family. They numbered 18 in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered. At Beaver Creek he found that 50 families had been killed outright. At every house he entered he recognized dead bodies of nearly all the former occupants. Among the dead he recognized at the Agency were the following:—A Ginnepus and family, Dr. Wakfield and family, J. M. Todd and family, John Moynier and family, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Briggs and two missionaries.

GOV. SIBLEY MARCHING TOWARD FORT RIDGELY.

Mr. Frier writes to Gov. Ramsey, 21st inst., saying he left Fort Ridgely at 2 o'clock a. m. There were then over 2000 Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings had been set on fire and were burning. Mr. Frier thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and they will present a very formidable army. The government forces can hold out for a very short time unless they are reinforced.

STAMPEDE OF THE SETTLERS.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st, says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of war can hardly be found at the South as in McClellan, Meeker and the northern part of Sibley and other counties in Minnesota. In St. Paul and the adjoining county all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these blood-thirsty Indians.

Several loads of panic-stricken people from Currier and Sibley counties arrived at St. Paul yesterday night, principally women and children. They were greatly excited, and gave exaggerated accounts of the Indians who were marching on Shaska county. They also say that the towns of St. Peter, Henderson and Glencoe have been burned.

THE ATTACK ON SECESSION PLOTS.

It is thought the Indians have been induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that state.

LATER.

Mr. Goodell, who arrived at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday night, brought the welcome news that 62 persons who were supposed to be killed by the Indians are safe. Among the party were 45 women and children, and among them are Mrs. Gulliver and family, E. Rider and family, Mr. Givens and family, E. Rider, John German, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cranshaw, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Rotwell and family, and the Ladden family. As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about 40 families, including those between Lacque Parle and the agency, are killed. He says all the friendly Indians gathered at Mr. Ridgely's house to defend him, but must have been overpowered.

A messenger arrived from Henderson says the half-breed scout, Frier, would return to Fort Ridgely and give the inmates such assurances of relief as will induce them to hold out. There can be no surrender without annihilation, and the inmates know this. Col. Sibley's force was at St. Peter's at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, 50 miles from Fort Ridgely, but could not reach there before Sunday evening. Col. Cullen with 700 cavalry proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed the Indians will get information of the advancing force and will hastily leave the fort. Col. Cullen writes that the further he advances the worse the news becomes. All the inhabitants are flocking into the towns.

Gen. Stone has been released from Fort Lafayette without trial. His case is certainly a curious one.

Letters have been received at Washington by the Rev. James Mitchell, agent of emigration, from the Rev. H. H. Garnet of New York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of the free negroes in Central America.

Sigel Takes 2000 Prisoners.

THE REBELS REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

The rebels continue to make attempts to cross the Rappahannock, but are repulsed at all points. Pope holds the railway bridges, as well as two commanding positions on the opposite side, which the rebels have assailed several times. Our troops are distributed along the river, and have resisted all assaults. They will be able to maintain their positions until a junction with other army corps enables them to resume the offensive. The rebels are endeavoring to turn our right flank and get into our rear by way of Warrenton.

SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY OF SIGEL.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that on the morning of the 21st (Thursday) the rebels opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy during the night had erected a bridge over the river. At this point a most brilliant and successful affair is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Gen. Sigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn.

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The Draft, and How to Escape it.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

It is hereby ordered that the following regulations be observed for enlisting such youths in this State to avoid draft, as desired to do so, and have not yet provided their quota of militia under the regulations of General Order No. 13, and for drafting men in those towns in which men shall be required to be raised by draft.

1. If any town, which shall not have furnished its quota of militia in either of the modes already provided, shall desire still to offer its quota of men in lieu of draft, it may be done in the following manner:

If the selection of such town shall procure a contract of enlistment, in the form hereinafter prescribed, to be signed by the requisite number of able bodied men, residents of such town, stating therein the age of each man, and shall procure the consent in writing of the parents, masters or guardians of such of them as are minors, to the enlistment of such minors, and shall, at the time and place hereafter to be designated, in orders to be issued from these headquarters, cause said men to appear, each man provided with three days' rations, as required by law, and shall then and there deliver to the officer designated to organize the company, to which such men are assigned, such original contract of enlistment, and such consents for the enlistment of minors, such men, or so many of them, as, upon inspection, shall prove to be able bodied will be accepted in lieu of the same number of drafted men from such town.

The contract of enlistment shall be in the form following:

We, the undersigned, residents of the town of _____ do hereby voluntarily enlist and offer ourselves to serve in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, in lieu of drafted men from such town under the recent call of the President of the United States, dated August 4, 1862, for a draft of 300,000 militia. And we do hereby severally agree, that we will accept the pay, rations and allowances, to which drafted men are entitled, under the laws of this State and of the United States, and do take upon ourselves all the duties and obligations, to which drafted men are subject.

2. If any town shall not have furnished its quota of militia in either of the modes before provided, and shall not desire to do so, the quota of such town shall be obtained by the selection of such town in the following manner:

The selection of such town shall meet at the office of the town clerk of such town on Wednesday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall there publicly call for able bodied men, residents of such town, to offer themselves to serve in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, under the call of the President of the United States aforesaid.

If a man, or an insufficient number, offer themselves, then the selection shall proceed to draft from the enrolled militia of such town such number of men as shall be required to complete the full required quota of such town.

(The draft shall be conducted in the manner following:—

The selection shall publicly place in one box the names of all the enrolled militia of such town, written upon separate slips of paper, and shall place in another box a number of separate slips of paper equal to the whole number of names in the first box, and shall place a distinct mark upon a number of the slips of paper in the latter box equal to the number of men required to be drafted from such town. One of the selection, who shall be blindfolded, shall draw from the box containing the names one name and shall at the same time draw from the other box one of the slips of paper therein contained. Another of the selection shall publicly read the name so drawn, and shall examine the slip of paper so drawn, and if such slip shall be one of the marked slips, the man, whose name was thus drawn, shall be and become a drafted man, and his name shall be then and there entered upon a roll of drafted men to be then and there made.

If the slip so drawn shall not be one of the marked slips, the name of the man thus drawn shall be laid aside, and the draft shall proceed in like manner from the names remaining in the box of names, until the whole number of men required to complete the full quota of such town shall be drafted.

Each box shall be well shaken before any drawing shall commence, and also between the time of drawing each two names.

The drafting shall continue until five o'clock p. m., of said third day of September, unless sooner completed, and between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of each day thereafter, until the whole number of men required to be drafted from such town shall have been drafted.

3. If men shall offer themselves, upon the call of the selection, to serve in the militia of such town, such men shall make a list of such men, and shall append to such list their certificate, signed by each of such selection, therein certifying that each person whose name is entered upon such list, did, upon the public call of the selection, on the third day of September, A. D. 1862, offer himself and voluntarily consent to serve in the service of the United States for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, under the call of the President of the United States for a draft of three hundred thousand militia, dated August 4, 1862, in lieu of a draft from such town, and did voluntarily consent to accept the pay, rations and allowances, to which drafted militia are entitled, under the laws of this State and of the United States, and did take upon himself all the duties and obligations to which drafted men are subject.

4. If men shall have been drafted, the selection shall immediately upon concluding the draft, make a list of the names of the persons drafted, and shall append to such list their certificate in writing, signed by each of them, therein stating that each of the men named in said list was drafted in due obedience to the call of the President of the United States, dated August 4, 1862, for a draft of 300,000 militia, and that he is now in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, under the call of the President of the United States for a draft of 300,000 militia, dated August 4, 1862.

5. Immediately after the third day of September, A. D. 1862, the selection shall notify each man who shall voluntarily offer himself, under Section one of this order, or who shall voluntarily offer himself under Section two of this order, or